HAMBURG. (M. Rumker.)

		Hamburg M.T.	R.A.	Dec.	
		h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
1846	Jan. 27	6 8 55·3	9 54 15·7		
		10 25·7	.....	−1 33 33·9	
	Feb. 2	6 28 53·2	15 29 13·0	2 15 41·2	
	9	7 28 48·3	22 41 45·7	3 22 40·8	
	14	6 39 37·5	28 15 43·0	4 17 52·5	Bright Head
		46 36	28 18 32·3	4 22 55·3	Faint
	15	6 44 17·0	29 27 34·5	4 31 50·1	Bright Head
	26	7 16 33·4	44 11 19·2	7 28 49·4	Faint Head
		16 50·4	15 34·9	−7 35 10·0	Bright

BERLIN. (M. Encke.)

		Berlin M.T.	R.A.	Dec.	
		h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
1846	Jan. 27	8 8 14·5	9 56′ 34″·8	−1 31′ 32″·8	Faint preced. Head
		8 8 20·0	58 0·9	.....	Bright following
		8 24 24·4	57 13·5	.....	Faint preceding
		8 24 30·0	58 37·5	1 34 2·8	Bright following
	28	7 53 21·5	10 50 53·5	−1 40 10·2	Bright following

STARFIELD. (Mr. Lassell.)

Starfield Sid. T.

1846 Mar. 2. At $6^h\,48^m\,5^s$ second and bright head follows star in $4^m\,24^s\cdot1$
is south of star $6'\,19''\cdot5$

Approximate place of star R.A. $3^h\,18^m\,19^s$ N.P.D. $98°\,48'\,15''$ (9·10) mag.

[Perhaps star Bessel's Zone 246 R.A. $3^h\,18^m\,15^s\cdot3$ Decl. $-8°\,45'\,25''$ (8).]

Relative Positions of the two heads of BIELA's Comet.

CAMBRIDGE.

		Position.	Distance.
		° ′	″
1846	Jan. 23	327 43	145·4
	24	328 48	148·0

KÖNIGSBERG. With the Heliometer.

		Position.	Distance.
		° ′	″
1846	Jan. 26	328 36	165·1
	27	330 38	169·3

BERLIN.

		Berlin M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
		h m	′ ″	′ ″
1846	Jan. 27	8 16	1 25·0	2 26·1
	28	7 8	1 24·0	2 26·5
	30	6 37	1 26·9	2 40·8
	Feb. 2	7 32	1 30·0	2 58·7
	4	6 48	1 38·1	3 15·4

HAMBURG.

		Position.	Distance.
		° ′	″
1846	Feb. 14	25 7	331·0
	26	33 4	457·3

STARFIELD.

	Position.	Distance.
1846 March 2	328°·78	8′ 44″

ELEMENTS of BIELA'S Comet.

The following elements are computed by Dr. Brunnow and M. d'Arrest from the observations of November 29, December 26, and January 27.

Epoch January 0, 1846. Berlin M. T.		Differences from Santini.
L	102° 46′ 27″·48	+2′ 3″·52
π	109 5 46·56	+1 23·23
Ω	245 56 57·82	— 20·86
i	12 34 14·49	1 11·36
φ	49 3 59·42	6 40·56
Log. a	0·5442926	−0·0020434
Mean Motion	541″·46161	+3″·80798
Time	Feb. 11·03268	−0·37282

If these differences be *subtracted* from the elements here given, the result will be Santini's elements.

DE VICO'S Third Comet.

Father De Vico communicated the discovery of his third comet to the Astronomer Royal, in a letter dated January 27, 1845. "I have the pleasure to announce to you the discovery of another comet in *Eridanus*, made on the evening of the 24th instant. The first apparent observed position, which I believe to be tolerably accurate, is as follows:—

	Rome M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	h m s	h m s	° ′ ″
1846 Jan. 24	10 38 17·8	4 6 59·2	−7 11 30·6

"The hourly motion is about 1ˢ·434 to the east, and 2′ 46″ to the north."

OBSERVATIONS.

BERLIN.

	Berlin M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1846 Feb. 14	7 22 56·2	67 44 38·9	+16 37 42·0
18	9 13 45·9	69 23 30·6	20 26 58·7
22	7 24 50·4	71 6 41·7	23 49 34·2
	7 44 40·4	71 7 6·1	+23 50 19·0

ALTONA. In the Meridian. (M. Petersen.)

	Altona M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1846 Feb. 15	6 51 46	68 7 47·9	+17 34 40·2

The comet has an evident nucleus.